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Wednesday, May 25, 1910.

Keep your eyes open for the flower thieves.

Half a loaf may be better, but why loaf at all?

Are those sugar trust investigators going to take a hike?

Elder Fernie Fernstrom will now make a noise like a sphynx.

Everybody in Salt Lake on Monday night held his head pretty high.

If the earthquake doesn't mind, we shall call that its farewell engagement.

But Prof. Gatch will not necessarily be considered a traitor if he throws Hon. Jeffries.

After all this excitement, it is questionable if Teddy will be able to comparatively stir things up.

Now you can truthfully say that you saw the comet—that is, if you were able to see anything at all.

Citizens of Provo will vote water and light bonds, provided present signs of progressiveness do not fail.

On Monday night the moon stayed out late for the reason, perhaps, that it was afraid to go home in the dark.

The Senate has passed the big naval bill, maybe in the conclusion that a battleship or two in time may save nine.

Among the numerous explanations of the recent seismic disturbance hereabouts are those that do not explain.

We all may have a little difficulty in getting our necks straightened out so that we may be able to look down at the sidewalk again.

Mayor Bill Glassman of Ogden says that the city's lights come altogether too high. Why not imitate Salt Lake and put 'em on the lower sidewalk posts?

There are those who still fear damage from Halley's comet, although the distance between it and the earth is increasing by several million miles each day.

Mr. Taft has been making a study of the comet through the naval observatory's big telescope. Can't blame him. Anything to forget Congress for a few minutes.

Colonel Roosevelt has really relaxed from his strenuousness since he has reached London; which may be regarded as one of the effects of English slow-going easiness.

In the latest Paris duel two noblemen have satisfied each other's honor by each allowing the other to puncture him with a bullet. As usual, though, there were no fatal results.

In New York they have inaugurated a system of long walking exercises among the public school children. It may come in handy after a while when they want to get away from Gotham.

A New York doctor is planning to fast for fifty days. Most of us have beat him to it, and then some, since we all have been doing more or less fasting ever since the food trust came into existence.

If Congress is to remain in session until the middle of July, the prolonged session may save the country at large from the necessity of listening to campaign speeches over early in the coming campaign.

To those who are afraid that soiled currency may infect them with some

disease our Mormon bogus prophet would intimate that he isn't a bit afraid of soiled money, having become immune by reason of long contact.

ARMING TO WARD OFF WAR.

The appropriation of \$134,000,000 to strengthen the navy, just made by Congress, was urged directly in the interest of peace; and there appears to be ample reason, in precedent and argument, to defend the appropriation on that ground in case any defense were needed. There can be no doubt, for instance, that the strength of our navy prevented foreign intervention in the War of the Rebellion, and the probability is, as pointed out in the Independent by Henry H. Ward, Secretary of the Navy League, that it was Great Britain's big navy that prevented the invasion of England by Napoleon. It was our strong navy in supporting the Monroe Doctrine that kept Germany and Italy from attacking Venezuela in 1902. It was the weakness of our navy during Harrison's second administration that almost involved us in a contemptible war with Chili. There would have been no war with Spain if Spain had not supposed she had a navy superior to our own. And Mr. Ward might well have added that the decisive factor in the Russo-Japanese war was the supremacy of Japan on the sea at the locality of the war, that supremacy for Japan giving her an uninterrupted communication with the mainland for the transportation of troops and military supplies. Suppose those positions had been reversed and Russia had had the upper hand on the sea; Japan would have been absolutely helpless, and there would have been no war.

With regard to the supposed secrets disclosed by Senator Depew of New York, just prior to the passage in the Senate of this naval appropriation bill, his inside news on the Spanish war, that talk was merely a revival of what was well known. It is absolutely certain that it was a popular furore in this country that forced the hand of President McKinley and compelled Congress to declare war. The destruction of the Maine inflamed the popular heart to such a degree that it was impossible to carry on peace negotiations. Spain had, in fact, practically given way on every point that was in controversy. This was well known at the time, but the people would listen to nothing, they were determined upon war, determined to avenge the Maine and to force Spain out of the West Indies.

So far as what Mr. Depew said about the Venezuelan incident of Mr. Cleveland's second administration is concerned, there was nothing new in it. Mr. Cleveland's attitude was absolutely indefensible; we had no right to intervene between Great Britain and Venezuela in a mere boundary dispute. If it had been a matter of aggression of Great Britain upon Venezuela, if Great Britain had undertaken to make a war of conquest upon that country, then it would have been a different matter. But, as it was, our intervention there was a clear impertinence in the arrogant way in which it was made, and might easily have involved us in an absolutely indefensible, needless and immensely destructive war. Queen Victoria's personal intervention against extreme measures there was well known and understood by everybody. A British Ministry could not have maintained itself for a day if it had backed down of its own volition on a question of that kind. But the Queen did not consider the game worth the candle, and she found means to smooth things over; she remembered that the Monroe Doctrine was really a British proposition, urged by their Prime Minister Canning and taken up by President Monroe, he being well assured at that time that Great Britain would back this country and maintain the policy. It was, in fact, an unofficial alliance between this country and Great Britain, that sought to maintain the status quo in America. It was formulated to resist the contemplated plundering raids of Spain, backed by the "Holy Alliance," to reconquer her lost colonies in America. Queen Victoria probably remembered the history of that doctrine, and she was able to see the inconsistency of Great Britain engaging in any controversy, either peaceful or warlike, against the traditional attitude of her own kingdom on this question, even though the doctrine was misapplied in the case that then arose.

It is idle to deny the fact that it is necessary for a first-class power to be able to protect itself. If it is not able to do this, no other nation will protect it. We need go no further than the empire of China to see the humiliation and distress that a tremendously numerous and traditionally great people are put to, who are not able to defend themselves. They exist as a nation simply because the other nations are not able to agree on the division of the prey, can not agree among themselves what each shall take; and so the ancient empire is allowed to stand substantially as of old. This, however, only by sufferance, as the case in which any nation can attack and occupy portions of the Chinese empire has been exhibited for a number of centuries. First of all, Portugal seized Macao, an island at the mouth of the Canton river, and has held it every since. Then Great Britain seized Hong Kong and has made that one of the great commercial and military ports of the world, scarcely second in tonnage clearances to those of any other. Then France worked up from Tonkin and seized various portions of southern China. Next Germany seized Kiauchau, and Great Britain seized Wei Hai Wei as recompense therefor, and for Russia's seizure of Port Arthur. In the meantime, Russia had gradually encroached on the north, taking both sides of the Amur river, whereas that river had formerly been the boundary between the two empires. Now Russia occupies and dominates far south of the river. Also, the kingdom of Korea was detached from

China. Russia began to move southward, occupying the great province of Manchuria, until ten years ago she was found to have taken it all. She then began to absorb Korea, and right then Japan intervened; but this intervention was not in the behalf of China but of Japan. Now Japan has complete mastery in Korea and southern Manchuria, and will never give up either the one or the other. China is absolutely helpless against these raids, and so it would be with the United States or with any other first-class power that deliberately disarmed and allowed itself to be a prey of the rapacity of the land-greedy governments.

The maintenance of a fleet able to fairly protect our shores is an absolute necessity; and this necessity exists to quite as full an extent on the west shore as on the east. The United States, far from already having too great a navy for necessary purposes, has one that is yet too small. We need just as big a navy on the west coast as on the east; we need just as big navy yards, dry-docks and facilities for the production of naval supplies and armaments on the west coast as on the east. It is to be hoped that we may not neglect this self-evident proposition so long that a destructive and humiliating lesson must come to teach us the obvious need of thorough preparation for defense on both our ocean shores.

OPENING THE LANDS.

Our Washington letter yesterday morning told of the opening of upwards of 8,000,000 acres of land in the great northwest to settlement by whites, these openings either recently made or about to be made. Indian allotments are apportioned, and it is expected that upwards of 5000 homesteads will be established on these newly-opened lands.

That is doing the right thing by the people. It is absurd to hold vast tracts of land for the mere pleasure or whim of a lot of worthless Indians who will not make any use of them either now or in the future. It would help the country far more to pay the Indians a fair price for their land and let the increment from those payments support the Indians, rather than to allow the lands to lie idle.

The available lands upon which new settlements are practicable, are being reduced to smaller and smaller tracts all the time. Presently but little will be left to satisfy the vast land-hunger of our people. The opening of all available land is absolutely necessary. Already we have those who are pointing out that the food supply of the country is becoming exhausted, that our food exports are failing because the food is needed at home, and that it is necessary to increase production. Two ways are proposed primarily for this; the opening of new lands by the extinction of the aboriginal title to many Indian lands; by reclamation projects which will water land hitherto arid, and by the drainage of swamps which cover vast areas in older States. All these resources will have to come into action in order to meet the case. Another and still greater proposition for increasing the supply is the introduction of intensive and scientific farming, which will bring the yield of grains up to the standard of Europe, which is double that of our own. This, after all, will be the great resource; but in the meantime it is good economics, good public policy, and fair all around, to bring into use these vast areas heretofore held as Indian reserves, to no good public purpose. The life and the increase of the citizenship of the country is the first consideration, and to this everything else must give way.

THE SAME OLD MEANING.

The cry of the Deseret News that The Tribune is a peace destroyer and a persecutor of the Mormon church is the favorite cry of the polygamist cult. It is emitted only in the hope that our campaign against immorality may be silenced and the conjugal pluralists may be thus protected and permitted to continue to fill this community with illegitimates. It is but a repetition of the old efforts of the polygamists of years ago. The following is quoted from an address issued by the polygamist Mormon first presidency under date of May 26, 1885:

The warfare against us is not upon individuals, but is upon the church as a body, and upon the religion which we all profess to believe and practice. We do not think it advisable for brethren to go into court and plead guilty. We must not look at our own cases from individual standpoints, but in the light of the whole people may be affected by our action, whatever that may be.

So it may be seen that the Deseret News would even have been more understandable had it simply reproduced that outgiving of the first presidency. It might have proceeded along in about this strain: "It is not against the new polygamists that this warfare is being waged, but upon the entire church, and upon the rightfulness of the principle of polygamy, in which we believe as much today as we ever did; and therefore the opposition is merely persecution of the whole people and an attack upon the religion which we all profess to believe and practice. We do not think it advisable for new polygamists to get out to the ungodly Gentiles, and by no means should they let officers of the law get hold of the facts. We must not look at these cases of new polygamy from the individual standpoint, but in the light in which the whole people may be affected by their exposure. We are all in the same boat, so to speak; or, as our respected and revered President, Joseph F. Smith, more elegantly put it in his testimony at Washington, we are all 'in the same status.' So each and every new polygamist should bear in mind the fact that if he 'squeals,' then the Lord help the rest of us! 'United we stand, divided we fall.' A word to the wise is sufficient." In effect, that is what the Deseret

News has been saying ever since the American party was organized in 1904, and its cries of persecution and peace-destruction are mere shams to protect the criminal polygamist cult.

GIVE THE FARMER A SHOW.

It is good to see that the Council is not disposed to act hastily in the matter of the petition to rule the farmers off the streets in selling their produce. It is a petition that should not be granted. We have the assurance of the managers of the market so well put in on the block between Second and Third South streets, that it is not their purpose or desire in the least to interfere with the farmers doing their selling at convenient places on the streets in different parts of the city. There is no doubt in the world but that such selling is the strongest possible corrective of monopoly or combination to unduly raise the prices of produce. And there are plenty of places all over the city where the farmers could sell without incommencing any one without being in front of any one's house or shop, and this to the general advantage of the city as a great factor in the regulation of prices.

It is contended that farmers would not continue to establish themselves in the streets, even if given a chance to do so; that they would prefer to go to the general market. If this should prove to be so, then the matter would be the least right to complain if it should turn out that way. But we don't believe in that theory. And we ask that the farmers be given a chance, to their own profit and to the relief of the inhabitants of the city, who are clearly charged too much for the food they must buy.

Again, it is urged that farmers generally make up whole loads of various products, an entire load of onions, for example, or radishes, or tomatoes, or whatever it is. Of course, farmers who load up this way would naturally drift to the wholesale market. That is where they could sell out their full loads without delay or loss. It would be a tedious business to sell whole loads by the handful. But the permission to sell at convenient points to the retail buyers would encourage farmers to bring in diversified loads. They would soon establish trade relations with customers that would enable them to sell out with reasonable quickness, and the transactions would be to the mutual advantage.

Again we say, Give the farmers a chance; and at the same time, help the consumers, who must buy what they need at the best terms.

"WALKING IN HIS FOOTSTEPS."

A dispatch from London says that King George, who is just beginning his reign over Great Britain, promises to follow in his father's footsteps. This he may easily do as a mere formal matter of routine. He must, of course, uphold constitutional government; he must safeguard the liberties of the people, not only at home, but in the colonies; and he must devote himself to the well-being of the great India dependency.

All of these things he may do and doubtless will do; but he must do them all in his own way, not his father's way. But it is the way of doing it that counts. That is the spirit of the whole matter. He may follow in his father's footsteps formally, while at the same time falling immensely short of doing what his father did in preserving the prestige of the empire, the dignity of the crown, and the influence of the nation.

We have had in this country something of the same kind, at least nominally. President Taft went into office with the assertion that he would "carry out the Roosevelt policies"; but he has done so in such a way that Roosevelt would never recognize those policies as his own. Whether Taft's way is better than Roosevelt's, we do not now discuss; but that it is not the Roosevelt way is abundantly evident in every direction. He is carrying out the Roosevelt policies in a way to make those policies conform to law, whereas President Roosevelt carried them out without much regard to the requirements and restrictions of the law.

King George may not be able to make such a wide departure from his father's precedents as President Taft has been able to make with respect to President Roosevelt's policies; but the spirit of the matter will be the same; and King George will be lucky indeed if he is able to enter into the spirit of King Edward's policies and to carry out those policies in King Edward's style. And that is the question for Britons to watch, and that is exactly what they will watch. It is not the formal things done, but the spirit in which they are done, that will count.

President Taft's desired appropriation to defray the expenses of the tariff board has been stricken from the sundry civil bill; but that was not needed as additional evidence to convince the country that Congress is so afraid of the tariff that it would prefer to have it left alone.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch*

CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER'S office, Boise, Ida., May 12, 1910. Sealed proposals will be received here until 2:30 p. m., June 11, 1910, and then opened for construction of about 1600 linear feet of macadam road, 30 feet wide, at Boise, Idaho. Information furnished on application. Right reserved to reject any or all bids or any part thereof. Proposals should be enclosed in envelope, sealed, inscribed "Proposals for macadam road," and addressed to this office. k1519

TODAY IN HISTORY

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1910.

De Soto Reaches the United States.

Fernando De Soto, the Spanish explorer, is associated with much of the early history of this country. He is best remembered by us as having been the first European to look upon the Mississippi, the "father of waters," an event, says Theodore Irving, "that has more surely enrolled his name among those who live in American history, than if he had discovered mines of silver or gold."

The exact date of De Soto's birth is not known. His ancestors were Spanish nobles. At an early age he fell in love with the young and beautiful daughter of his patron, Don Pero de Ayala. To prevent the marriage De Ayala induced De Soto to accompany him to America, as he had recently been appointed Governor of Darien. This was in 1519. In 1527 he served in the expedition to Nicaragua under Hernandez, but in 1528 withdrew entirely from the service of his patron. He spent considerable time in exploration and in various expeditions in and about South America.

In 1537 he returned to Spain and married Isabella, who, for more than fifteen years, had waited faithfully for him. Two years later, this time accompanied by Isabella, he sailed for America, having been made Governor of Cuba, and graciously privileged by Emperor Charles V. to conquer Florida at his own expense.

A large and efficient soldiery sailed with him, chosen from the best of Spanish chivalry, and further strengthened by a number of zealous missionaries. The fleet reached Havana, where the women were to be left until after the conquest was completed. De Soto's wife being placed in command.

De Soto, with the army, pushed on for Florida, where he landed near the present site of Tampa, on May 25, 1539. This was the first time he had ever set foot on any part of the United States. The ships were then sent back to Cuba, the adventuring soldiers, confident of success, plunging boldly inland, and the inevitable search for gold was begun.

From this time on De Soto never left the country. He and his followers pushed on west, eventually as far as the Mississippi. On its banks he fell ill with a slow fever that he soon realized was to end his life. On the day before his death he called his followers around him and appointed Luis de Moscoso as his successor. His body was wrapped in its mantle and was sunk in the depths of the Mississippi.

The grief-stricken band eventually descended the river, entered the Gulf of Mexico and reached the Mexican coast town of Pauca, where they disbanded. Months later the wife of De Soto, who still waited his return to Havana, learned the news of his death and expired within a few days.

On May 25, 1790, the Tennessee territory was established. It is the date upon which occurred the second battle of Winchester, in 1862. It is the birthday of Ralph Waldo Emerson, poet and philosopher (1803); William H. Channing, Unitarian clergyman (1810), and the date on which Dr. William Paley, the philosopher, died in 1805.

LOCAL HISTORY

WHAT HAPPENED MAY 25.

1851—The Mormons who had settled at American Fork, Utah, were organized into a ward; Leonard E. Harrington, clerk.

1856—The ship Horizon sailed from Liverpool with 856 Mormons under the direction of Edward Martin. The company arrived safely at Boston, and reached Iowa City by rail July 8.

1865—Jens Larsen, a sheep herder, was killed by Indians about four miles from Fairview, Utah.

1866—The ship Kenilworth sailed from Hamburg, Germany, with 684 Mormons under the direction of Samuel L. Sprague. The company landed in New York July 17, and arrived at Wyoming July 20.

1872—The Salt Lake City Gas Works company was organized.

1873—Fernando Little and daughter of the Palestine party returned to Salt Lake City.

1878—The steamship Nevada sailed from Liverpool with 254 Mormons under

STORIES OF SUCCESS

HENRY SIEGEL

Napoleon was a man of small stature, but he commanded armies, won great battles, and founded an empire. Henry Siegel has won many a business battle, commands an army of employees, and ranks today as the Napoleon of the department stores of America. He has risen by his own energy and ability, and, although his business runs into millions a year, he started out in life a poor boy.

His first job was in a clothing store at \$3.50 a week, but he kept the expenses down, and every Saturday set aside a part of his pay.

He was determined to get on. Nothing would daunt him. Early in life he formed the savings habit, lived within his means, and always practiced economy.

The Siegel way is still a good way. To the young man starting in life it is the sign board pointing to success.

A savings account is a permanent invitation to add to it as you can. Make the start—the rest will be easy.

UTAH SAVINGS & TRUST COMPANY.
Salt Lake City. Utah.
In the Business Heart.

June has come to be considered as entirely belonging to the brides, but we've seen the time when the Blue Wagons were kept pretty busy, too.

Western Fuel Co.
CRITCHLOW, FISCHER & KITTLE.
Cable Address, "Westfuelco."
Phones 719. 73 Main Street.

the direction of Thomas Judd. The company arrived at New York June 8, and at Salt Lake City June 13.

1881—The Old Mill, or Louisa Farm, containing 110 acres, was purchased by Salt Lake City for a public park.

1885—Apostle Franklin D. Richards returned from a trip to the east, during which he visited Pueblo, Independence, Richmond and Carthage, Mo., Nauvoo, Ill., and other places known in Mormon history. Peter Nebecker died at Willard, Box Elder county, Utah. Elders Wiley G. Cragin and Franklin A. Fraughton were mobbed in South Carolina; Fraughton received a whipping, and Cragin was shot in the chin.

1886—Thomas Porcher and John W. Keddington were discharged from the penitentiary.

1887—Bishop William E. Jones and Joseph P. Barton of Paragonah, Samuel Worthen of Panguitch and Alex. Orton of Farway were imprisoned in the penitentiary, each having been sentenced by Judge Boreman in the Second District court at Beaver the previous year to six months imprisonment for unlawful cohabitation. William Openshaw of the Sixteenth Ward, Salt Lake City, was accidentally killed, and his body frightfully mangled on the Utah & Nevada rail at Brighton.

1888—In the First District court at Ogden Christopher S. Winge of Hyrum and Elijah Seamons of Hyde Park were each sentenced by Judge Henderson to six months imprisonment and \$50 fine for unlawful cohabitation. George L. Gracchi of Brigham City who the day previous had been sentenced by Judge Henderson to pay \$10 fine, was incarcerated in the penitentiary for unlawful cohabitation in default of payment. He promised to obey the law. Edward Davis of South Cottonwood, having been arrested on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, was placed under bonds.

1889—In the First District court at Ogden the Standard was sentenced by Judge Henderson to six months imprisonment, and the Utah Supreme court should take further action in the case. A Republican political club was organized in Salt Lake City.

1890—In the Fourth District court at Ogden Mark Debecker was sentenced by Judge Miner to four months imprisonment for adultery.

1891—A squad of Salt Lake City police went to Davis county to aid in stopping the Industrial army, which was halted at the county line.

1892—A. B. Jones retires from the cashiership of the Utah National bank. City council grants franchise on Thirtieth street to the City Railroad company.

1900—In intercollegiate debate Utah defeats Nevada.

1901—Mark Debecker found dead in Grand Central mine. Nevada university wins contest with Utah university. Visit of Senator Pettigrew.

1902—Lorenzo Faulkner murders his wife at Ogden.

1906—Cornelius Hodge, husband of Aurora Hodge, charged with murder of W. F. Ryan, a visitor. Western Pacific and Rio Grande make connections. County jail broken into. Eastern capitalists buy Salt Lake real estate.

1907—Head of Salvation Army visits Salt Lake. Senator W. Clark and City arrive. Utah Federation places Bill and Independent companies on unfair list.

1908—City Auditor submits statement of receipts and disbursements. Will of George Mullet filed for probate.

Good Cough Medicine for Children.

The season for coughs and colds is now at hand and too much care cannot be used to protect the children. A child is much more likely to contract diphtheria or scarlet fever when he has a cold. The quicker you cure his cold the less the risk. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the sole reliance of many mothers, and few of those who have tried it are willing to use any other. Mrs. F. F. Starcher of Ripley, W. Va., says: "I have never used anything other than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for my children, and it has always given good satisfaction."

This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all druggists.

DUNLAP HATS.

Recognized as the best.

W. E. FIFE CO.

Sole agents. 166 Main.

Manicuring and Facial Treatments.

Exclusive hairdressing parlors for ladies. Mehery's, 274 Main street.

The Tribune Gives Your W

the Largest Circulation

Don't Be Blinded

By Prices

Don't Get Rattled by Big, Exaggerated Advertisements

GOODS ARE GOODS. MONEY IS MONEY.

Buy where you have confidence.

REMEMBER, we buy back any article bought here, if you are not satisfied. Quality guaranteed, the best prices the most reasonable.

ROWE & KELLY CO.

117 SOUTH MAIN ST.

HUSLER'S

"FLOUR"

MAKES "GOOD BREAD"

"THE FLOUR SONG"

HAND

SAPOLIO

FOR TOILET AND BA

It makes the toilet something enjoyed. It removes all staining, roughness, prevents prickly heat, chafing, and leaves the skin white and healthy. In the bath it brings a refreshing sensation, which no soap can equal, imparting the life sensation of a mild Turkish All Grocers and Druggists.

The Tribune Gives Your W

the Largest Circulation

On the Bargain Tables We are Showing Regular

and Sample Lines at a Fraction of Their Former Values

50c For women's white or colored canvas oxfords, values \$1.75 \$3.00; small sizes and narrow widths.